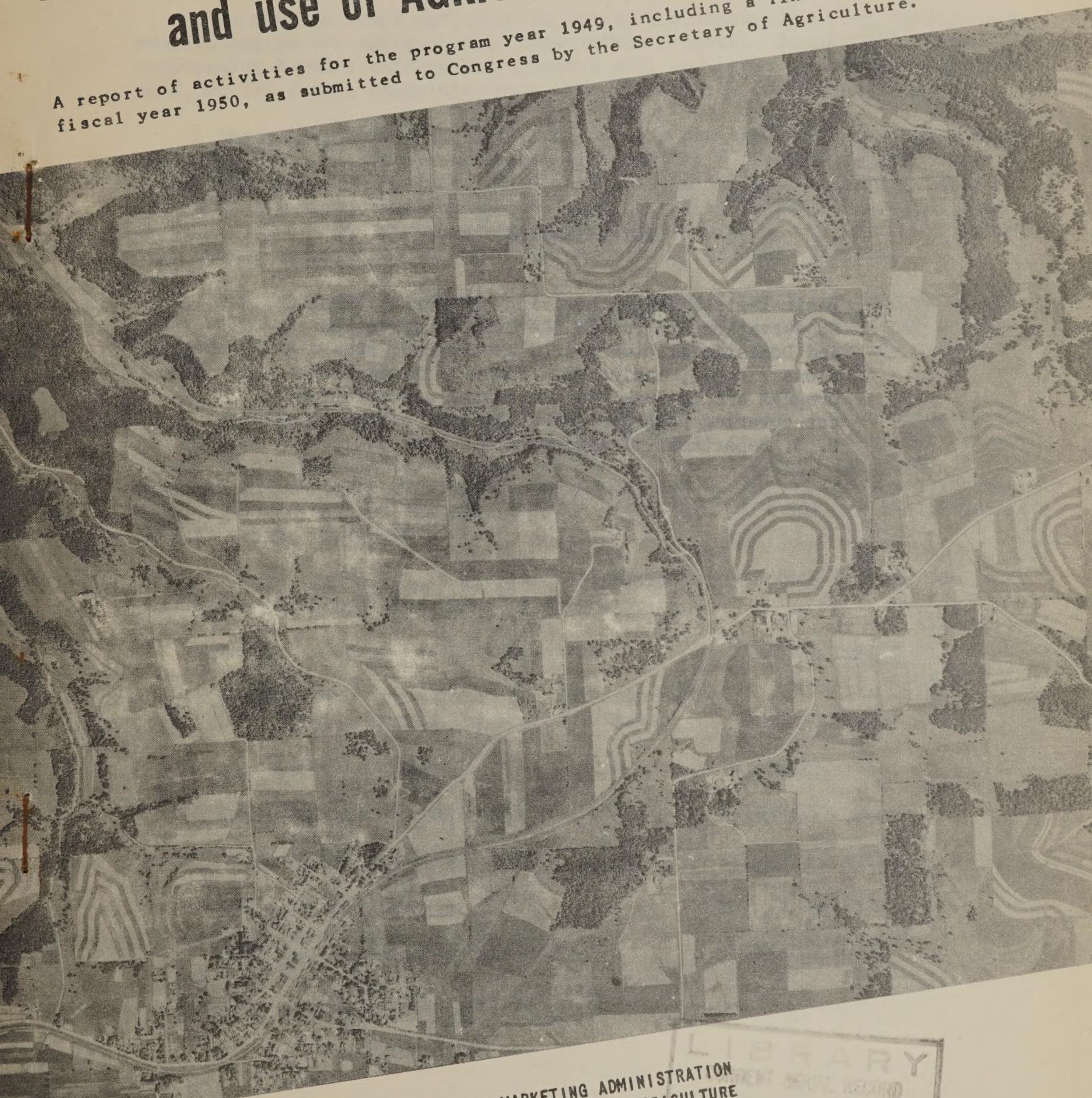


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CONSERVATION

and use of AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

A report of activities for the program year 1949, including a financial report for the fiscal year 1950, as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture.



PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.
January 1951

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AUTHORIZATION

Basic legislation authorizing the Agricultural Conservation Program is the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, sections 7 to 17, inclusive. Funds to finance the program are included in the annual appopriation act covering programs and activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Partners in Conservation

Farmers in every agricultural county and community in the country are cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program. During 1949, these cooperating farmers carried out approved soil and water conservation practices on 2,586,791 farms, comprising more than 296 million acres of cropland.

These practices were carried out on a share-the-cost basis. The cooperating farmer, on the average, paid for about half the out-of-pocket cost and in addition did the work. The investment of the Nation in protecting its soil and water resources and in building a more productive agriculture is paying dividends in maintaining high production from our farms. Continued high farm production is an important part of our national defense.

The 1949 program was essentially a continuation of the program of the previous year. Changes for 1949 came as the result of experience of previous programs. The practices carried out added to and strengthened the conservation carried out in the preceding years.

Acreage allotments on a number of major crops provided an opportunity for farmers to use the land taken out of allotment crops to carry out conservation on a more intensive scale. Particular encouragement was given to increase the acreages of grasses and legumes. A survey of grass and legume seed needs and special emphasis on seed production gave further encouragement to this aspect of conservation.

The following is a summary of conservation practices carried out under the 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program:

Seeding of pasture and range land	5,035,975 acres
Earthen dams for erosion control (storage type), irrigation and stock water	99,368 dams
Application of lime	24,433,957 tons
Application of superphosphate	3,109,792 tons
Green manure and cover crops	17,590,658 acres
Standard terraces	443,328,000 linear feet
Diversion terraces and ditches	1,683,893 rods

Contour farming:

Close-sown crops	2,539,575 acres
Intertilled crops	3,336,249 acres
Stripcropping	229,075 acres
Field stripcropping	6,834,376 acres
Sod waterways	2,387,259,000 square feet
Open drains	3,240,718 acres
Enclosed drains	477,841 acres
Land leveling	653,594 acres
Irrigation ditches and dikes	1,244,858 rods
Trees planted	95,573 acres

These practices were carried out in accordance with the provisions and policy of the legislation authorizing this program.

Section 7, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act reads:

"(a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of this Act also to secure, and the purposes of this Act shall also include, (1) preservation and improvement of soil fertility; (2) promotion of the economic use and conservation of land; (3) diminution of exploitation and wasteful and unscientific use of national soil resources; (4) protection of rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion...."

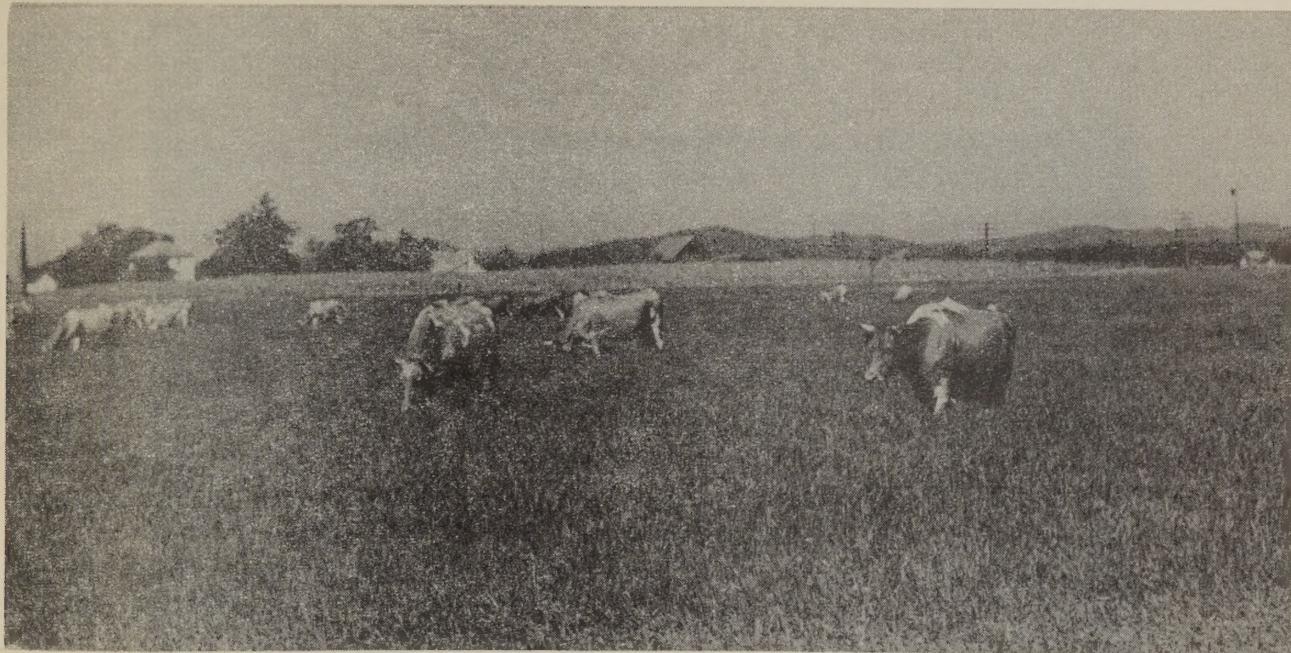
On the Farm

Although the conservation needs of an individual farm may differ materially from the needs of other farms, the basic objectives are the same. A few typical examples will show how these objectives are reached.

When Charles F. Hixon of Logan County, Okla., sat down with a representative of the Logan County Production and Marketing Administration Committee to work out a program for his farm, he was doing about the same as all other farmers who cooperated in the 1949 program. They checked over the conservation problems on the Hixon farm. Both of them were familiar with those problems.

In 1946, when Hixon came back from $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of service in the Navy, he had taken over this farm because he couldn't find a job. The place was run-down. It had been cropped to cotton, corn, and wheat until the humus was gone from the soil. Erosion was fast taking the topsoil. The 205 acres in this farm were becoming a liability instead of an asset to the community, the county, and the country.

ACP PRACTICES

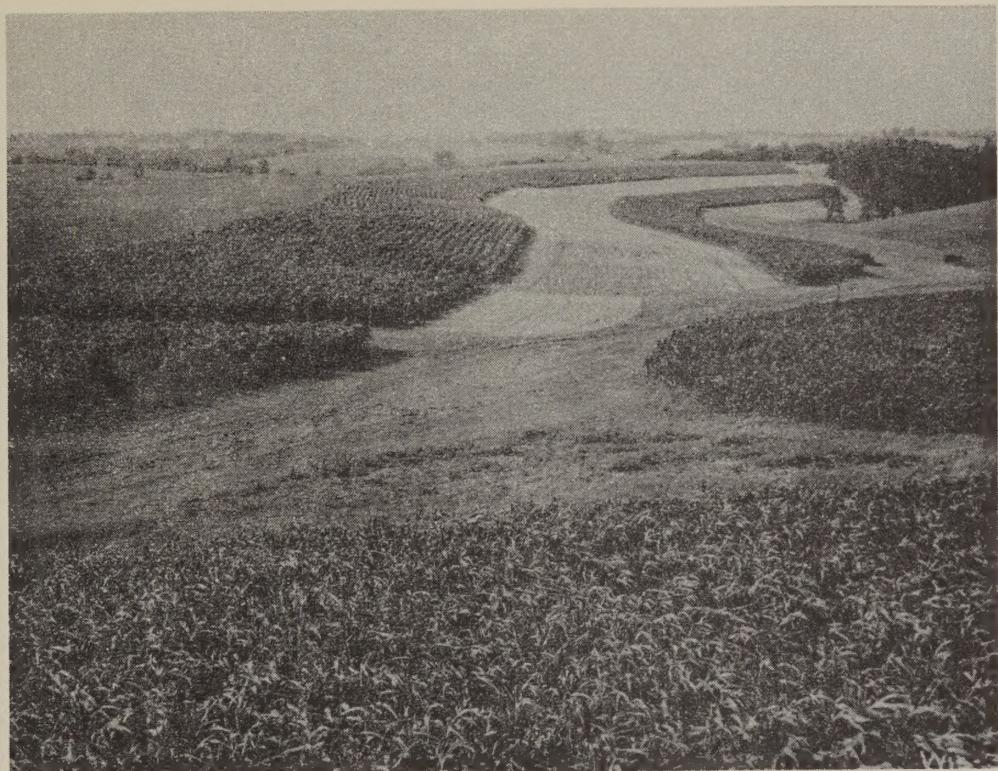


Pasture improvement to hold and build the soil.

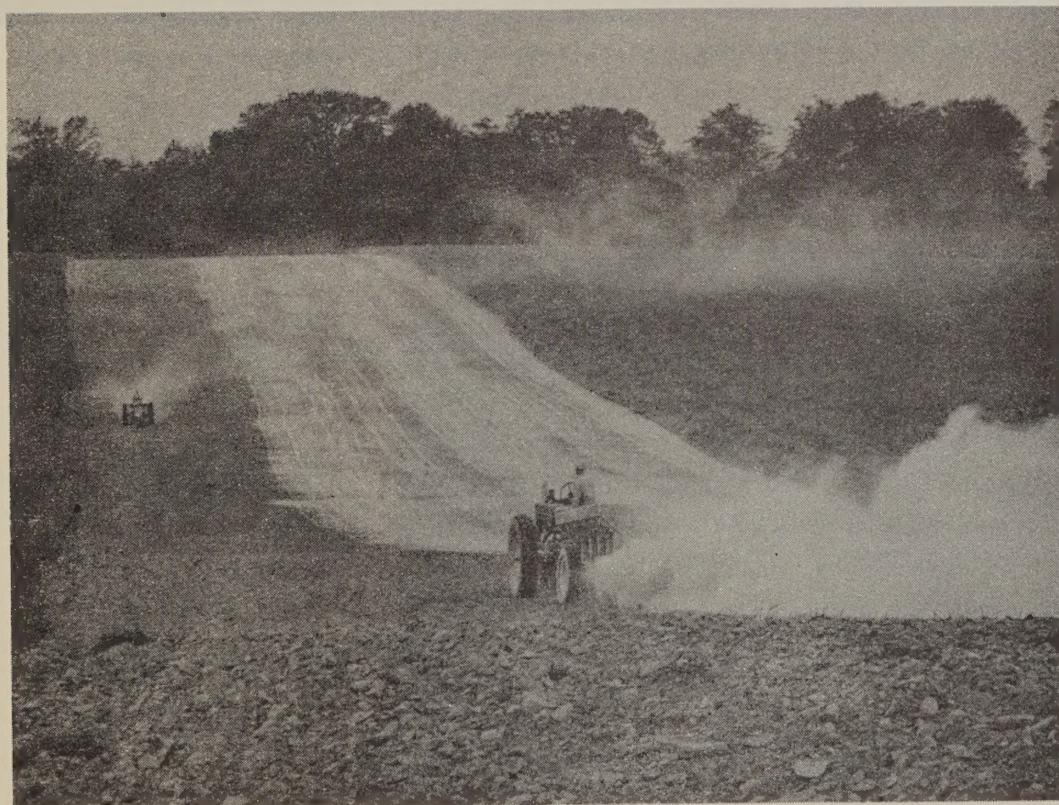


Terraces to control erosion and conserve moisture.

ACP PRACTICES

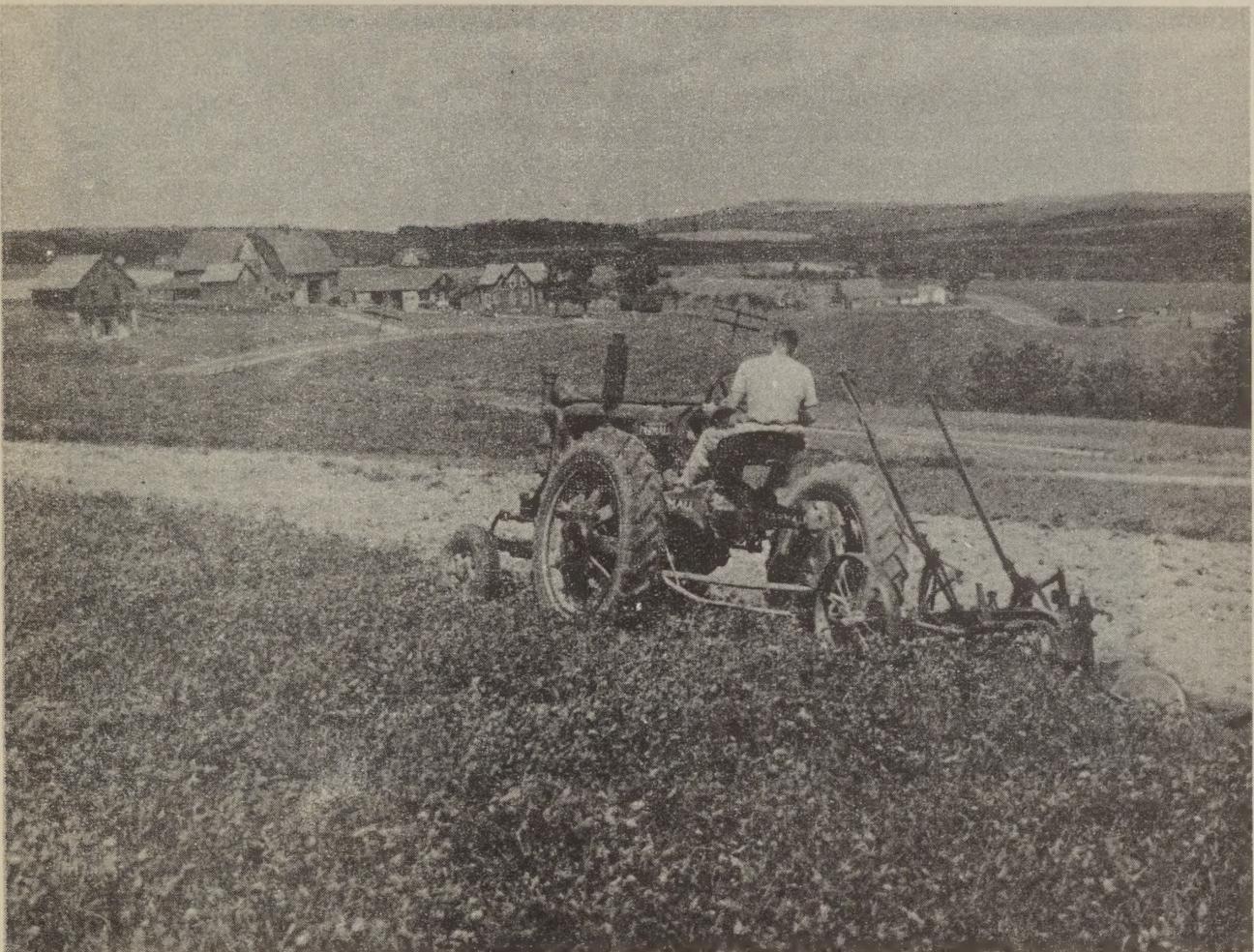


Contour strips to prevent sheet erosion and check run-off.



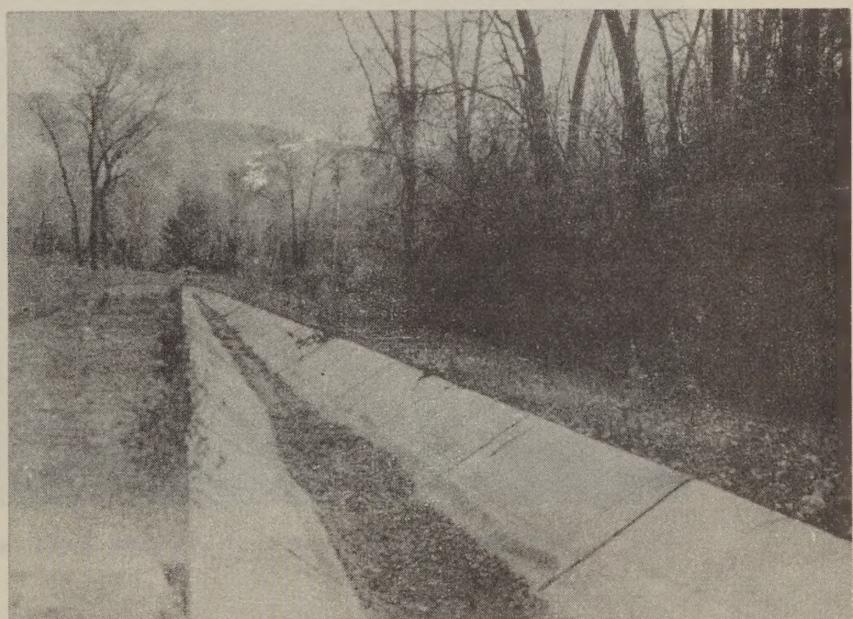
Lime to encourage the growth of grass and legumes.

ACP PRACTICES



Green manure to restore organic matter and strengthen soil structure.

Canal lining to prevent seepage
and loss of precious irrigation
water.



ACP PRACTICES



A thick covering of clover and grass protects the surface of the land from splash erosion - the roots hold the soil.



Trees protect the land and produce a crop of timber.

Hixon signed up in the GI farm-training course offered under the guidance of the Vocational Agriculture Program of Oklahoma. He went to the County PMA office and obtained the help of his County PMA Committee. A program was worked out to bring his farm back into production and heal the ravages of erosion.

So, when Hixon signed up to cooperate in the 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program he was carrying on his conservation work of the previous 3 years. He had seeded vetch, sweetclover, blue grama, buffalo grass, and cowpeas to hold the soil and to build up the depleted supply of organic matter. Lovegrass, ryegrass, and lespedeza had been planted on some of the steeper slopes.

But the land was deficient in phosphate. Before these grasses and legumes could be effective in protecting the soil, they had to have the necessary elements to grow and establish a good cover and a good root system.

He applied for assistance to help pay the cost of 3,760 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate to be used on his vetch. Another 1,200 pounds was needed on the sweetclover he had seeded the previous year. His cowpeas required 3,600 pounds. A few acres of alfalfa needed another 400 pounds. Then there was a field where he intended to turn cowpeas under as green manure, and he would need 1,520 pounds for that field.

He signed up to farm 24 acres of corn on the contour. He had done considerable terracing in the two previous years. He applied for assistance to aid in seeding additional lespedeza, vetch, and bluestem. He put down as a part of his conservation work the construction of 1,000 feet of small channel terraces.

By itself, each one of these practices seems insignificant. But when the conservation work carried out under the 1949 program is added to the work of the three previous years, the answer is a vastly improved farm. The gullies are nearly all healed over. There is little erosion. The dams are holding back run-off. The thick pasture sods are holding the soil. The humus and organic matter are being built back into the soil.

The herd of fat Herefords feeding contentedly on the pastures is evidence that this farm is on its way back. It is productive again. It will become more productive as the soil is enriched and built up.

This is just one of the 2,586,791 farms on which farmers carried out conservation practices under the 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program. It is not an outstanding example. It is typical of thousands of farms on which farmers are building assurance that the Nation will have enough food and fiber for a continuing defense program.

What It Adds Up To

It is doubtful that another farmer would have an identical program to the one carried out by this Logan County, Okla., farmer, but each in his own way is using the program to meet essential conservation needs on his farm. Donald Larcoque of Caledonia County, Vt., for instance, has taken a farm that in 1943 would not support 25 cows and transformed it into a farm that now supports 80 cows.

Manuel Neagle of Cache County, Utah, doubled the production of sugar beets on his farm by leveling his land and piping the irrigation water across a sandy piece of ground where he had been losing more than half the stream.

In Gage County, Nebr., cooperating farmers built more than a thousand dams to check floods and the resulting erosion.

In Arizona, a group of Indians cooperating in a pooling agreement constructed small dams and terraces to hold back the waters of the flash storms. Now this water produces grass and crops instead of carrying silt into Lake Mead.

Farm by farm, erosion has been checked, humus has been restored, the productivity of the land has been built up.

From 1936 through 1949, farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program have carried out the following soil and water conservation practices to help maintain this country's productive agriculture:

Seeded 45,837,893 acres of pasture and range land

Constructed 917,122 storage-type dams and reservoirs

Improved the farm land of the Nation with 232,760,415 tons of lime

Enriched the soil with 21,195,371 tons of superphosphate (20% P₂O₅ equiv.)

Established 231,972,655 acres of green manure and cover crops

Terraced 16,944,432 acres of farm land

Farmed 126,811,567 acres of farm land on the contour

Field stripped 71,643,300 acres to control wind and water erosion

Planted 784,023 acres of trees

ACP PRACTICES



Control -

← Wind Erosion



Check -

Sheet Erosion →

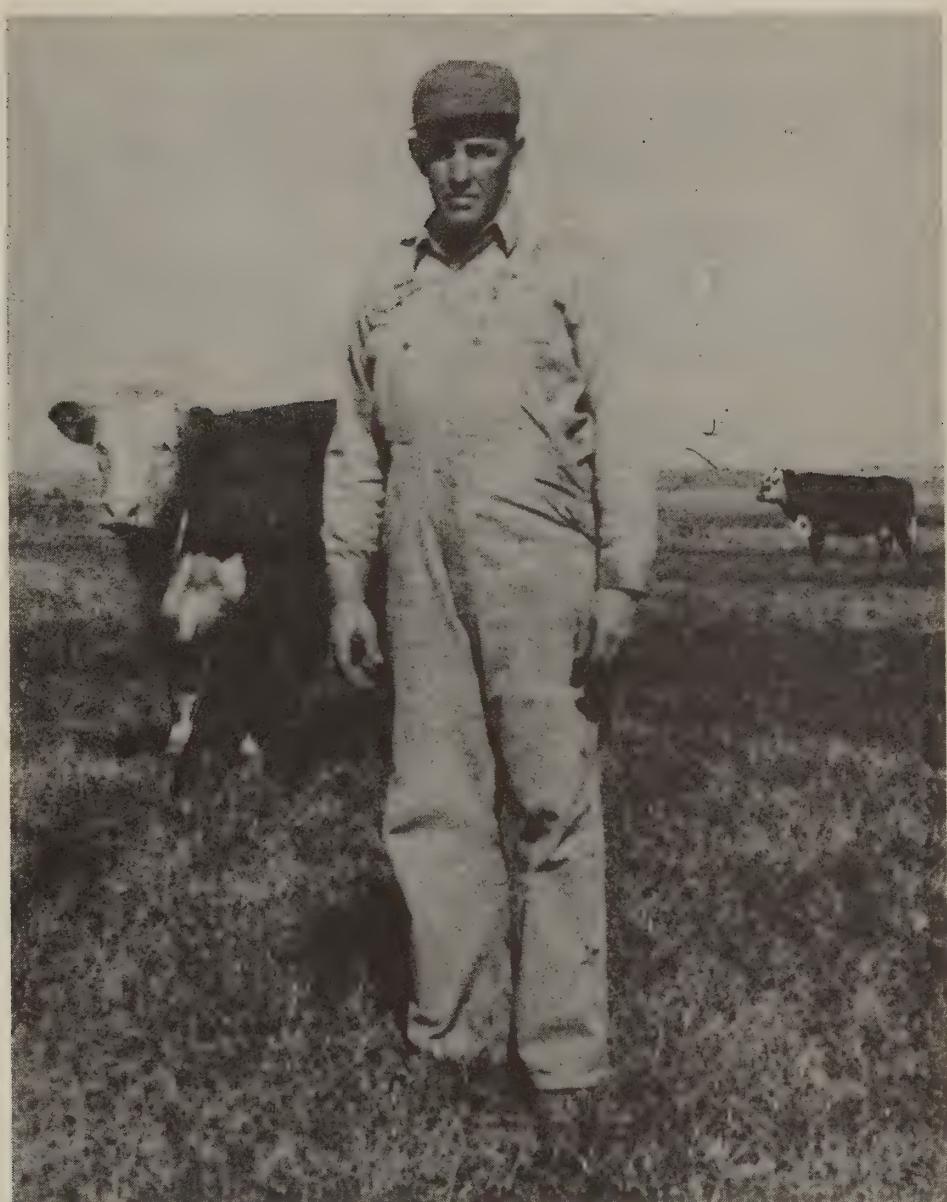


And stop

← Gullies

ACP PRACTICES

Charles F. Nixon--Logan County, Oklahoma farmer who has been using ACP Practices to restore a run-down farm to productivity.



Stock-water pond on Charles F. Nixon farm.

The individual farmers have benefited from these conservation practices. Their farms are more productive. But the Nation has benefited even more. More than 80 percent of our people live in towns and cities and all depend on our farms for food and fiber. They all depend on what each farmer can produce in excess of the needs for himself and family.

The pattern of American agriculture has changed tremendously in recent years. Conservation farming has been introduced and adopted by millions of farmers all over the country. The American people and the American farmer have found a way to work together to build a better and stronger Nation.

The increase in the productivity of the land has resulted in a per capita consumption of food 11 percent greater than the 1935-39 average. Not only is the average person eating more but he is eating better -- more meat, milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables in his diet.

Although population has increased about 23 million since 1935, the 150 million people now have more and better food than the 127 million did then. Farm production has increased nearly 40 percent. Per acre yields are up more than 50 percent from the 1935 level.

Favorable weather, more efficient machinery, improved varieties and strains of farm crops, and more effective fungicides and insecticides have all contributed to the progress in agricultural production. But a single one of these by itself could not have produced the astounding results of the past 10 years. Basic to all of them is productive land.

Program Developments

In its continuing effort for more effective use of the ACP and other programs on the individual farms of the country, the Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch of PMA launched the "Farmers' and Ranchers' Program" in 1949. The purpose of this program is to determine the conservation needs of the individual farm and then, with the farmer, work out a program to more directly meet these needs.

During 1949, the "Farmers' and Ranchers' Conservation Program" was in operation in 11 counties in 9 States. States and counties participating in this program were:

<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>
Utah	Washington
Colorado	Morgan
Texas	Tom Green, Milam, Nacogdoches
Nebraska	Franklin
South Dakota	Davison
Mississippi	Neshoba
Tennessee	Lawrence
Pennsylvania	Butler
New Jersey	Cumberland

In each of these counties, community committeemen visited the farmers in each of their communities and with the farmer went over each field of the farm. Together they determined the conservation needs of the farm. Then the farmer's plans for meeting these needs were written down and a program of action to carry out his plan worked out.

With this information the County and Community committees are better prepared to make more effective use of the Agricultural Conservation Program as well as other aids to the farmer.

Administration

As in other years since 1936, during October, November, and December of 1948, elections were held in each of the more than 25 thousand designated agricultural communities in the country. At these elections, a community committee was elected to serve in 1949. At the same time delegates were named to attend a county convention for the purpose of electing a county committee. These committeemen took office January 1, 1949.

A total of 78,927 community committeemen and a total of 9,090 county committeemen were elected. In addition, in each community and county, alternates were elected to replace regular committeemen in the event they were unable to serve.

In addition to administering the Agricultural Conservation Program, these committeemen were responsible for determining acreage allotments for individual farms, making price-support loans and purchases, conducting marketing quota referendums, and providing farmers with information on the various programs affecting them.

Although these committeemen average only a few days a year in actual program work, for which they receive pay, they were on call 24 hours a day.

At the State level a committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture administered these programs. State committeemen also are bona fide farmers, with the Director of Extension Service as ex-officio member.

Pooling Agreements

The 1949 program provided for groups of farmers to cooperate in "pooling agreements" to carry out soil and water conservation practices of mutual interest. Such projects were carried out on the same share-the-cost basis applying on individual farms.

Under this provision a total of 1,070 such pooling agreements were made and projects completed under the 1949 program. A total of 10,121 farmers participated in these projects. These projects were carried out in 229 counties in 22 States.

FARMER ADMINISTRATION



Soil and water conservation practices essential to the welfare of all the people in the country are carried out by individual farmers on their own farms.



Farmers are elected by their neighbors to serve on county and community committees.

Projects included such conservation measures as constructing irrigation canals, lining canals to prevent seepage, installing drainage systems, and the building of dams and reservoirs.

Materials and Services

To encourage more conservation, materials and services to be used in approved conservation practices were furnished to farmers on a share-the-cost basis. The materials and services were furnished in some instances under contract, the Government standing the part of the cost representing the Government's share of the practice on which the services or materials were to be used. In other instances the services and materials were furnished through local trade channels. A purchase order was used in these cases. Under this arrangement, the farmer obtained a purchase order from the County PMA Committee to be used in the purchase of materials or to pay for part of the cost of approved services. The purchase order was for the Government's share of the cost.

Materials included: Grass and legume seed, lime, phosphate, pre-fabricated structures.

Services were such as the construction of terraces, building dams, leveling land, and laying out drainage systems.

Naval Stores

The conservation carried on under the Naval Stores Program becomes increasingly more important as defense production is stepped up. Under the 1949 program, 2,451 cooperating farmers were given assistance in carrying out practices to protect and conserve our source of gum naval stores.

This program is administered by the Forest Service for the Production and Marketing Administration under regulations similar to regulations governing other PMA programs.

Looking to the Future

Despite the progress that has been made, conservation of our soil and water resources was never more vital to the welfare of the country than it is today. There must be enough food. Farm production cannot be allowed to break down. As defense production is increased more food will be needed. Military forces and industry must be backed up with stock piles of food and fiber. The Nation cannot risk shortages of such essentials. But these products will not be forthcoming unless the soil remains productive.

This all means continued high level production -- much greater production of some commodities.

But land is limited. It is significant to note that in 1919 farmers of this country harvested crops from 364 million acres. Twenty years later, 1949, the acreage harvested was still 364 million acres. In 1919 there was a population of 105 million, in 1949 it was 149 million.

Financial Report

On 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program
for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950

Agricultural Conservation Program

Conservation payments:

1949 State and Insular Program	\$223,573,000
1949 Naval Stores Program	282,000
Subtotal, payments to farmers	<u>223,855,000</u>

Operating expenses:

PMA County Committees	20,854,000
State and National	4,992,439
Subtotal, Operating expenses	<u>25,846,439</u>
Other Program expenses, including transfers to cooperating agencies and cost of aerial photographs..	1,184,229
Total, Agricultural Conservation Program	<u>250,885,668</u>

Adjustment

Loans received from Commodity Credit Corporation and adjustments necessary to convert from program basis	<u>+6,157,771</u>
Total appropriated for the Agricultural Conservation Program	257,043,439

Table 1. -- Participation and estimated assistance under the
1949 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States

State	Cropland				Noncrop pasture				Estimated		
	Partici-		Percent-		Partici-		Percent-		gross	ACP	Average
	farms or	pating	On	age on	On	age on	On	age on	Partici-	per	partici-
			Number	acres	Number	acres	Number	acres	Number	dollars	Dollars
Alabama	66,978	5,366	9,033	59.4	1,193	2,123	56.2	72,351	7,486	103.47	
Alaska	135	1	5	12.4	2	57	3.1	135	32	235.29	
Arizona	2,984	609	1,257	48.4	21,727	38,798	56.0	3,147	1,179	374.64	
Arkansas	81,778	6,615	10,236	64.6	732	1,171	62.5	87,374	5,603	64.13	
California	18,630	3,153	10,516	30.0	6,342	26,045	24.3	19,079	4,850	254.19	
Colorado	21,291	7,719	11,896	64.9	12,785	27,252	46.9	23,043	3,738	162.22	
Connecticut	5,384	279	438	63.8	214	462	46.2	5,384	466	86.48	
Delaware	4,353	435	591	73.5	8	11	71.8	4,883	384	78.61	
Florida	23,735	1,526	2,701	56.5	6,562	10,859	60.4	24,809	2,179	87.84	
Georgia	84,724	7,315	10,502	69.7	1,051	1,309	80.3	90,037	7,522	83.55	
Hawaii	818	167	295	56.4	1,072	1,772	60.5	821	105	128.33	
Idaho	13,323	2,367	4,857	48.7	3,113	12,661	24.6	15,123	1,583	104.65	
Illinois	127,191	16,213	25,289	64.1	1,489	2,737	54.4	148,441	10,005	67.40	
Indiana	93,967	8,418	14,729	57.2	639	1,059	60.4	109,663	5,532	50.44	
Iowa	154,567	20,118	26,065	77.2	3,567	5,034	70.9	196,878	10,363	52.64	
Kansas	48,254	14,042	29,720	47.2	7,623	19,052	40.0	52,273	7,870	150.56	
Kentucky	138,915	9,963	12,107	82.3	2,175	2,759	78.8	141,002	6,965	49.40	
Louisiana	31,982	3,276	5,995	54.6	626	1,082	57.9	34,840	4,027	115.59	
Maine	9,635	738	1,219	60.5	273	473	57.7	9,635	889	92.24	
Maryland	16,251	1,492	2,402	62.1	221	372	59.5	17,294	1,532	88.57	
Massachusetts	7,063	287	565	50.8	239	435	54.9	7,063	575	81.42	
Michigan	94,909	7,225	11,743	61.5	423	737	57.4	104,045	5,407	51.97	
Minnesota	130,702	15,853	22,277	71.2	1,977	3,168	62.4	140,650	7,075	50.30	
Mississippi	62,907	5,600	8,027	69.8	1,723	3,357	51.3	68,255	7,256	106.31	
Missouri	107,082	10,988	19,213	57.2	3,836	7,270	52.8	115,104	8,458	73.48	
Montana	15,909	8,665	13,177	65.8	19,480	51,608	37.7	16,425	3,602	219.32	
Nebraska	74,958	12,517	20,914	59.9	12,129	25,779	47.0	91,793	6,655	72.51	
Nevada	1,211	266	559	47.7	3,008	5,647	53.3	1,227	235	191.61	
New Hampshire	5,213	215	436	49.3	185	231	80.2	5,213	444	85.08	
New Jersey	11,253	871	1,097	79.4	105	144	72.8	11,587	891	76.89	
New Mexico	8,954	1,977	2,999	65.9	21,335	45,297	47.1	9,781	1,824	186.44	
New York	65,311	5,337	7,838	68.1	3,213	4,989	64.4	65,657	5,611	85.45	
North Carolina	103,387	4,678	8,438	55.4	832	1,388	59.9	108,899	7,544	69.27	
North Dakota	50,992	21,161	25,404	83.3	9,984	13,597	73.4	52,368	5,349	102.14	
Ohio	119,159	8,919	13,814	64.6	2,201	4,156	53.0	151,869	6,779	44.64	
Oklahoma	68,551	8,212	18,064	45.5	8,081	16,217	49.8	72,382	8,296	114.62	
Oregon	13,014	2,493	5,129	48.6	5,137	13,719	37.4	13,196	2,223	168.49	
Pennsylvania	66,288	4,482	7,531	59.5	1,685	2,756	61.1	68,433	6,294	91.97	
Puerto Rico	27,179	541	885	61.1	598	733	81.7	28,278	687	24.31	
Rhode Island	927	37	68	54.2	19	46	41.7	927	84	90.51	
South Carolina	52,740	3,846	5,636	68.2	440	629	70.0	54,332	3,764	69.27	
South Dakota	43,020	12,309	17,304	71.1	17,221	27,744	62.1	45,575	5,492	120.51	
Tennessee	100,656	6,458	9,947	64.9	1,313	2,250	58.4	103,608	6,897	66.56	
Texas	131,045	19,316	41,657	46.4	56,579	109,738	51.6	139,029	19,339	139.10	
Utah	9,150	885	1,822	48.6	3,245	13,264	24.5	7,872	1,175	149.24	
Vermont	10,122	723	1,044	69.3	813	1,079	75.4	10,122	1,275	125.94	
Virgin Islands	101	1	9	8.7	15	45	32.7	101	22	221.75	
Virginia	68,098	3,694	5,665	65.2	1,880	2,844	66.1	70,326	4,737	67.36	
Washington	19,407	5,820	7,430	78.3	5,196	9,007	57.7	20,035	2,621	130.82	
West Virginia	33,880	1,119	2,019	55.4	1,872	3,237	57.8	33,889	1,997	58.94	
Wisconsin	132,558	10,334	13,155	78.6	2,766	3,633	76.1	144,942	7,196	49.65	
Wyoming	6,150	1,503	2,297	65.4	15,462	30,158	51.3	6,564	1,459	222.28	
U. S. Total	2,586,791	296,143	476,019	62.2	274,408	559,988	49.0	2,825,759	223,573	79.12	
N. Stores 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,451	282	115.14	
Total	2,586,791	296,143	476,019	62.2	274,408	559,988	49.0	2,828,210	223,855	79.15	

1/ Includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina

Totals are rounded and percentages are computed from complete data.

Table 2. -- Selected Conservation practices carried out under the
1949 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States

State	: Phosphate: Potash :				: Contour farming			
	: Application: materials:		: Protective: materials:		: Construction: & spreader		: Inter- : Close-	
	: of liming : materials		: applied : for con-: for con-: manure		: of : terraces		: tilled : sown	
	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>			<u>crops</u>	<u>crops</u>
					1,000			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Acres	Lin. ft.	Rods	Acres	Acres
Alabama	161,323	142,454	14,867	1,280,377	27,593	--	--	--
Alaska	--	17	1	445	--	--	--	--
Arizona	--	4,784	--	6,762	107	17,118	--	--
Arkansas	80,101	70,833	1,499	895,635	9,285	--	181,811	--
California	17,646	21,365	--	71,467	59	22,213	10	1,701
Colorado	--	9,806	65	51,327	1,233	75,730	45,545	33,832
Connecticut	57,687	13,297	2,344	34,317	--	1,016	--	--
Delaware	44,026	3,845	--	69,075	--	--	--	--
Florida	144,867	70,680	3,668	362,144	2,361	--	--	--
Georgia	256,564	133,025	12,502	1,329,126	15,098	--	--	--
Hawaii	429	66	2	501	50	9,831	2,583	--
Idaho	--	13,526	--	64,631	--	6,395	1,570	43,943
Illinois	3,906,387	301,301	9,003	590,434	1,672	--	170,319	96,187
Indiana	2,131,324	80,596	12,898	236,124	2,430	7,566	38,859	33,751
Iowa	3,080,171	136,477	5,458	1,842,184	12,409	40,184	1,015,906	--
Kansas	704,199	44,652	--	145,715	52,933	184,968	167,432	399,355
Kentucky	927,302	162,026	2,671	878,458	2,421	18,808	13,399	13,399
Louisiana	68,272	36,532	2,656	475,073	8,174	--	--	--
Maine	75,738	15,564	2,832	3,394	9,515	9,515	6,084	4,055
Maryland	219,641	18,315	1,349	76,241	--	3,198	--	--
Massachusetts	49,299	15,996	3,560	35,569	6	2,232	135	23
Michigan	688,358	110,637	19,213	634,586	--	1,742	23,293	40,898
Minnesota	369,573	109,901	7,441	994,226	55	--	20,586	19,721
Mississippi	117,513	96,530	11,755	883,018	15,412	9,312	--	--
Missouri	2,780,644	119,384	13,652	351,867	17,112	115,834	16,420	3,382
Montana	73	5,394	--	36,789	124	130,376	12,725	6,352
Nebraska	4,466	9,127	--	833,535	28,519	107,038	676,805	219,883
Nevada	--	1,028	--	481	--	5,143	--	--
New Hampshire	32,812	10,671	1,494	1,499	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	152,827	15,511	4,668	201,780	--	8,311	2,191	--
New Mexico	--	8,844	--	2,503	1,757	49,730	136,146	42,737
New York	661,338	129,849	1,507	138,575	7	46,784	--	--
North Carolina	360,222	101,883	18,621	575,021	17,790	--	2,007	--
North Dakota	--	2,756	--	93,391	--	334	7,518	12,797
Ohio	1,903,925	171,292	36,558	303,418	325	6,620	9,181	8,785
Oklahoma	371,683	40,886	4	687,655	48,599	173,940	535,162	750,359
Oregon	53,114	5,199	--	52,197	--	60,633	--	5,710
Pennsylvania	1,176,226	75,932	1,872	127,108	--	21,352	--	--
Puerto Rico	10,504	2,084	753	14,782	76	7,580	--	--
Rhode Island	7,070	1,957	334	4,837	2	24	--	--
South Carolina	131,475	70,231	1,323	441,899	14,902	--	--	--
South Dakota	--	3,079	--	241,693	1,071	33,002	121,856	258,599
Tennessee	654,719	148,785	5,472	874,124	12,079	--	2,010	--
Texas	65,978	212,914	2,499	1,087,953	146,008	439,616	--	404,300
Utah	--	8,095	--	8,808	12	11,894	--	1,505
Vermont	91,461	44,307	4,557	--	--	333	--	--
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	740,874	121,239	10,063	306,620	864	--	--	--
Washington	24,919	15,835	1,121	89,839	302	1,860	--	2,343
West Virginia	272,662	47,064	1,227	5,722	--	6,399	--	--
Wisconsin	1,833,473	121,281	37,471	135,129	2,157	5,772	125,449	133,675
Wyoming	3,072	2,940	8	19,413	324	41,490	1,247	2,283
Total	24,433,957	3,109,792	256,988	17,597,467	443,328	1,683,893	3,336,249	2,539,575

1/ Ground limestone equivalent.

2/ 20 percent superphosphate equivalent.

3/ 50 percent muriate equivalent.

4/ Includes green manure and cover crops, permanent cover on steep slopes and permanent sod cover in orchards.

Table 2. -- Selected conservation practices carried out under the 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States (Continued)

State	Strip-	Protecting	Crop	Drainage	Irrigation	Leveling		
	cropping	Sod	summer	residue	Open	Enclosed	ditches	for
	5/	waterways	fallow	management	ditches	drains	and	irriga-
	1,000			6/				
	Acres	Sq. ft.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rods	Acres
Alabama	--	--	--	--	46,317	--	--	--
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	518	--	--	--	--	--	25,230	26,482
Arkansas	--	1,971	--	--	187,054	--	31,296	34,218
California	29,850	573	108,906	37,096	48,832	17,899	26,419	190,629
Colorado	154,864	1,725	2,089,994	688,385	31,551	3,577	290,624	59,071
Connecticut	97	77	--	--	594	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	6,201	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	29	89,676	--	--	--
Georgia	35	--	--	--	23,913	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	72	--	--	103	--	--	--
Idaho	3,223	7,262	--	--	29,525	1,087	100,117	39,880
Illinois	5,361	624,184	--	--	17,869	14,778	--	--
Indiana	999	88,440	--	21,242	53,033	37,512	--	--
Iowa	12,143	546,790	--	--	37,468	56,680	--	--
Kansas	61,300	141,745	2,340,464	425,714	29,154	--	--	3,843
Kentucky	--	1,755	--	--	28,804	1,361	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	302,599	--	--	27,085
Maine	860	6,604	--	--	385	184	--	--
Maryland	4,087	41	--	--	4,783	13	--	--
Massachusetts	141	252	--	--	2,852	334	--	--
Michigan	20,938	17,175	--	--	305,511	47,126	--	--
Minnesota	309,008	38,906	198,909	--	250,142	13,548	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	509,502	--	--	--
Missouri	--	53,460	--	--	176,045	--	--	--
Montana	3,786,820	5,147	523,480	--	20,492	219	145,434	11,196
Nebraska	473,952	178,743	1,301,998	21,838	42,799	335	--	12,706
Nevada	--	--	--	--	3,640	--	57,961	10,364
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	508	24	--	--
New Jersey	683	677	--	--	2,505	1,206	--	--
New Mexico	27,582	--	200,450	431,664	703	27	65,996	18,002
New York	4,100	342	--	--	28,336	12,821	--	--
North Carolina	1,549	19,019	--	--	95,457	18,372	--	--
North Dakota	1,205,553	2,577	3,897,679	1,533,481	145,215	--	--	--
Ohio	24,505	77,783	--	9,605	28,181	158,266	--	--
Oklahoma	18,214	33,467	166,166	138,001	897	--	--	--
Oregon	999	13,281	5,121	365,919	117,722	15,482	68,479	30,332
Pennsylvania	59,344	4,856	--	--	11,860	20,295	--	--
Puerto Rico	--	251	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	15	45	--	--	68	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	66,336	4,039	--	--
South Dakota	260,590	18,089	258,263	1,992,479	88,450	20	--	1,154
Tennessee	70	2,207	--	--	68,541	--	--	--
Texas	35,807	113,300	215,931	962,338	82,010	10,368	84,184	154,957
Utah	--	774	53,833	--	5,778	2,680	124,752	16,934
Vermont	--	--	--	--	3,741	63	--	--
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	5,323	719	--	--	17,885	1,995	--	--
Washington	143	14,671	1,714,026	1,051,438	28,581	10,106	9,908	6,948
West Virginia	1,796	--	--	--	95	16	--	--
Wisconsin	248,039	370,041	--	--	188,427	26,884	--	--
Wyoming	304,943	238	2,397	12,499	10,578	524	214,458	9,793
Total	7,063,451	2,387,259	13,077,617	7,691,728	3,240,718	477,841	1,244,858	653,594

5/ Includes contour and field stripcropping.

6/ Includes stubble mulch and leaving stalks or stubble.

Table 2. -- Selected conservation practices carried out under the
1949 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States (Continued)

State	Water facilities											
	Seeding	Grazing	Reser-	voirs	Wells	Springs	Mowing	weeds	Planting	protect	Firebreaks	
	Pasture	land	and	and	and	and	in	trees	in	farm	to	
	rangeland	7/	dams	8/		and	and	pasture	pasture	woodland		
	Acres	Acres	Number	Number	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rods		
Alabama	98,976	--	15	--	--	--	61,275	7,085	--	--		
Alaska	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Arizona	1,719	229,360	615	58	22	--	--	--	--	--		
Arkansas	502,340	--	2,395	--	73	694,093	--	--	--	--		
California	94,166	249,461	1,056	210	300	2,397	197	20,485	197	20,485		
Colorado	97,016	107,024	1,326	507	94	4,240	295	295	295	295		
Connecticut	247	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	63	63		
Delaware	2,194	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	7		
Florida	124,917	--	18	--	--	--	312,574	12,790	--	--		
Georgia	473,617	--	224	--	--	--	330,588	14,449	7,243,152	7,243,152		
Hawaii	10,122	--	2	--	--	--	30,498	27	--	--		
Idaho	28,335	516,833	205	6	41	10	9	667	667	667		
Illinois	12,266	--	151	--	--	--	--	240	240	240		
Indiana	42,723	--	575	14	--	45,780	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251		
Iowa	46,296	--	9,344	--	--	--	2	2	2	2		
Kansas	27,373	728,476	3,627	477	--	293,817	422	422	422	422		
Kentucky	1,100,507	--	1,578	--	--	314,383	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505		
Louisiana	166,745	--	1,233	74	--	305,530	3,939	3,939	3,939	3,939		
Maine	--	--	15	--	--	--	51	51	51	51		
Maryland	6,694	--	--	--	--	10,050	7	182	182	182		
Massachusetts	--	--	58	--	--	--	84	84	84	84		
Michigan	31,355	--	--	--	--	--	6,388	6,388	6,388	6,388		
Minnesota	42,562	--	--	--	--	--	2,622	2,622	2,622	2,622		
Mississippi	118,820	--	8,912	2	--	181,555	3,897	63,152	63,152	63,152		
Missouri	28,700	--	3,611	--	--	--	650	650	650	650		
Montana	46,893	548,481	1,942	367	170	--	88	848	848	848		
Nebraska	74,001	--	13,182	716	8	136,235	6,276	6,276	6,276	6,276		
Nevada	8,338	8,260	222	28	10	--	--	--	--	--		
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
New Jersey	6,817	--	--	--	--	3,141	50	50	50	50		
New Mexico	9,090	--	977	408	32	--	--	--	--	--		
New York	36,915	--	535	--	--	31,119	6,047	364	364	364		
North Carolina	167,299	--	396	--	--	3	750	24,424	24,424	24,424		
North Dakota	14,608	2,718,144	613	209	63	23,967	3,829	3,829	3,829	3,829		
Ohio	28,230	--	567	--	--	368,212	2,837	2,837	2,837	2,837		
Oklahoma	304,184	--	8,677	242	--	455,907	3	3	3	3		
Oregon	78,811	33,479	702	49	49	--	4	101,576	101,576	101,576		
Pennsylvania	32,521	--	694	--	--	1,628	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186		
Puerto Rico	18,662	--	--	--	--	340,966	111	111	111	111		
Rhode Island	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
South Carolina	49,778	--	--	--	--	--	6,512	72,061	72,061	72,061		
South Dakota	55,180	--	5,639	227	221	95,890	5,486	5,486	5,486	5,486		
Tennessee	148,705	--	989	--	--	--	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366		
Texas	623,431	--	26,209	1,503	1	778,659	1,677	5,273	5,273	5,273		
Utah	36,808	16,601	1,123	46	17	--	22	22	22	22		
Vermont	2,641	--	--	--	--	--	75	75	75	75		
Virgin Islands	358	--	3	11	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Virginia	46,473	--	70	--	--	19,076	165	165	165	165		
Washington	80,904	2,564,767	97	12	54	73,348	19	19	19	19		
West Virginia	--	--	141	--	4	45,067	1	1	1	1		
Wisconsin	57,131	--	359	--	--	193,196	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870		
Wyoming	50,488	369,244	1,581	256	74	--	219	219	219	219		
Total	5,035,975	8,090,130	99,690	5,422	1,233	5,153,234	95,573	7,532,184	7,532,184	7,532,184		

7/ In addition to "grazing land management," deferred grazing was carried out as follows: South Dakota, 11,833 acres; Nebraska, 976,121 acres; Oklahoma, 136,013 acres; Texas, 1,195,283 acres; Nevada, 110 acres; Oregon 26,208 acres; California, 17,205 acres; Hawaii, 4,852 acres.

8/ Includes reservoirs and dams for livestock, for erosion control (storage type), and for irrigation.

